counterfeiter should get hold of the dies from which it was made he would have no difficulty in getting off an excellent representation of an eagle. The dies from which the representation was embossed were required to be forfeited to the government, and the next editions of the work will not be decorated with them.

A Buffalo saloon-keeper, who has a num-ber of silver dollars imbedded in the floor of his place, conceived the idea of adopting the dollar as a trade-mark. He had a die made and all his stationery is embossed with the dollar. The representation is perfect, and he has undoubtedly had to pay a good sum for the die, but the treasury people insist that he must give up the die. They will not require him to destroy his present stock of stationery, but the ordering of another will subject him to a fine of \$100 at least. The law is to be rigidly enforced, and business men who think of adopting new advertising devices will do well to see that they do not violate this new law in trying to catch the public eye with a novelty.

SOUTH DAKOTA FOR HARRISON. Mr. Gifford Thinks the President Will Certainly Be Renominated.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. When Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota was here, a short time ago, he made the assertion that the great Northwest was for Blaine and against Harrison, and proceeded to give plausible reasons for the faith that was in him. His colleague in the House, Representative Gifford, who arrived in the city to-day, tells a different story. He declares that the Northwest, as far as he knows it, and certainly South Dakota, is pretty unanimous for Harrison, and neither Blaine, McKinley nor any other man

can prevent the inevitable.

Said Mr. Gifford: "I do not see that anything in the world is going to prevent the Republicans from renominating Harrison, and the Democrate from renominating Cleveland. The money question is not going to enter into it. The folks out my way like to see things moving, and if they are not warming things up on one thing they are on another. What they want is motion. They do not like to stand still. Just now they have the finest prospects for crops in South Dakota they have ever had. There is no trouble about maney; they can get rich at present prices. They can make a fortune selling hogs. They have all the money they need. Things are booming, and the State is going Republican in 1892 unless there is some very bad management some-

"The third-party movement is no account.
There is nothing in it. It is not based on any principle, but is a scramble after the offices. Last year, when the Independent Senator was chosen, the deal was set up in South Dakota between the Independents and the Democrats for 1892. They agreed to divide the offices between them, the Democrats to get the governorship, the other offices to go one to one party and one to the other. If they could carry that deal out it would be a hard thing to beat them, but they cannot. The Democrats will not stick to it. It is impossible to hold the two elements together. In Kansas and Ne-brasks the third party may do something; no one can tell about it. In Ohio, Mc-Kinley is sure to be elected. Democrats say

MINOR MATTERS.

Baccarat Becoming Popular with National Capital Anglomaniacs and "Sports."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 20.-Since the great baccarat scandal at Tranbycroft, which set the world to talking, the game has become quite fashionable in this city, and in the many poker clubs about town baccarat is played more than the great national game itself. The gamblers, of whem there is a good-sized colony, passed the word around a few days ago that baccarat was the proper game to play now and that they would give private lessons to their customers. The result has been that all the Anglomaniacs. dudes and "sporty" boys generally have caught on, and they talk of nothing else. It is said that a young man who has a very liberal allowance has become so infatuated with the game that he has lost in the neighborhood of \$5,000 during the past week in one of the gambling-rooms at Moute Carlo, a little city agross the river, inhabited entirely by sports, and where almost every known game of chance is run day and night. Several big games have been played in the private clubs up town where high government officials frequent, and some large los-ings are also reported. For the time being, poker, whist and all other card games have been relegated, and any one who cannot play the Prince of Wales's game is not in it.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON. June 20.-A statement prepared by Commissioner Mason, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, shows that receipts from internal revenue sources for the past eleven months of the fiscal year were \$181,887,470, or \$1,265,944 more than for the same months last year. Receipts from spirits showed a decrease of \$416,448, and from tobacco of \$749,786. Fermented liquors showed an increase of \$2,097,880, oleomargarine of \$234,299 and miscellaneous items of \$100,065. The receipts for May were \$4,133,533 less than for last May.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, June 20.-State Senator Thomas Boyd, of Noblesville, left this afternoon for Richmond, Va., whence he goes, on Monday, to his home, after a week's stay in this city.

This evening's Star says: "Mr. J. K. Bush, editor of the Noblesville (Ind.) Ledger, with his wife and daughter, is stopping with relatives in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Gunion, No. 927 O street."

WONDERFUL ICE CAVES.

Caverns Where the Cold North King Reigns Supreme the Year Around. Hungarian Letter in New York Observer.

This ice cave at Dobschon, was accidentally discovered in 1865 by some gentlemen of the neighborhood when upon a shooting expedition. They came upon an opening in the ground near the summit of a hill in the midst of a pine grove whence a current of ice-cold air proceeded. Cautiously descending, they found themselves in glacial halls and passages, which were afterwards thoroughly explored. The cold radiation from that part of the forest had been generally known for many years, but it was superstitionally attributed to various causes, and the neighborhood was carefully avoid-

Climbing the hill, by a good path for about half an hour, we came to the mouth of the cave. A fur coat, which had been a heavy burden in the walk, now became a valuable precaution against the chilly air which issued from the opening. The guide led the way down an inclined plank walk, carrying a torch, and the company followed. At the depth of about one hundred feet we came into a large hall of solid ice, brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. We passed on through three such "icy halls of cold sublimity." and along numerous passages, floored and lined with pure white ice. The floor and walls were of solid ice. of immense thickness, whilst from the roof and along the sides immense stalactites of crystal ice were hanging. Great pinnacles of ice reared themselves at intervals from the icy floor. Trees, columns, frozen cataracts and fantastic forms of dazzling brilliancy were seen in every direction. As the light flashed upon these white and crystal masses, they gleamed and shone with the luster of ten thousand diamonds. By means of paths cut through the ice, and well-arranged flights of steps, it was possible to explore a great part of this wonderful formation. In some parts of the cave the constant dropping of water was forming huge icicles, and the guide said that it often became necessary to blast away portions of the ice in order to keep the pathways open, so rapidly did it increase at certain seasons. The rock to which the ice clings, and over which it forms, is limestone, an through this the water percolates, but the mystery of the formation of ice in these subterranean chambers has not yet been solved. There is no lofty mountain above the hill from whence a glacier could acscend, and the ice grows apparently in the same manner as the limestone caves of Virginia, and Kentucky, and Adelsberg are created. Whatever may be the process, the effect is brilliant and enchanting, and we were loth to return to the upper air, which seemed by contrast like that of a heated

RESIGNATION OF A MINISTER

Sir John Goret Retires from the Office of Political Secretary for India.

British Cabinet Not Anxious to Meddle with the Destitute Alien Question-Pope Leo Distressed Over Financial Losses.

SIR JOHN GORST RESIGNS.

The Erratic Political Secretary for India Tired of Conservative Colleagues.

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LONDON, June 20.-Sir John Gorst has re signed the office of Political Secretary for India. His action is something of a surprise, but many people are already saying: "I told you so," and recalling the instances frequent of late, of Sir John's independent sayings and doings. The crisis came a few nights ago when he sneered at the methods in vogue in managing domestic affairs in India, as revealed in the Manipur affair. Before this he had indulged in similar actions on a smaller scale. His leaning toward radicalism has long annoyed his more slow-going colleagues, and they could hardly conceal their chagrin at seeing a member of a Tory government hobnobbing with Tom Mann. his fellow-member on the royal labor commission, with whom the rest of the Conservative members have as little to do as the devil is supposed to have to do with holy water. Gorst will probably retire from politics for the present, and at some convenient future time bob up serenely as a Liberal, with office in his eye.

Both sides are actively preparing for the campaign in Carlow for the election to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the death of the O'Gorman Mahon. The opening meeting of the contest will be held to-morrow, and lively times are anticipated.

WILL NOT PUT UP THE BARS.

Salisbury's Ministers Not Anxious to Touch

the Destitute Alien Question. LONDON, June 20.-The indications are hat the government strongly desires to let the destitute alien question sleep, but their independent supporter, Mr. Jennings, will not allow the matter to rest. Mr. Jennings feels that he has got hold of a subject placing him en rapport with one side of the English workingmen, and is loath to abandon an agitation that will bring him some electoral support. The government, or the other hand, are not aware that an attempt to legislate against the immi gration from the continent-though itmight gratify a small clique of men in Parliament, and a section of the working classes would be considered by the country at large, Conservatives and Liberals, as a violation of the national tradition and an insult to the still prevailing idea that England is a refuge for the oppressed of all nations. It must be said by the way, however, that if the destitute slien had ever flowed into England in such numbers as to render his presence a burden to traders, to workmen, or to poor rates, there is little doubt that the fine sentiment about England as a universal refuge would have undergone a decisve change. But recent statistical research that has confirmed igures what the country has felt that the alien, Jew or other, almost nowhere cheapens production or increases the pressure of population. The outery is a factitious one. Still, the aforementioned parliamentary clique want a bill based upon lines similar to the American alien act, and as several supporters of the proposed measure are thorough going Conservatives, the government have been loath altogether to deny them. Ministers have, therefore, adopted a policy of silent obstruction. The probability is that Mr. Jennings's motion on the subject which is down for the 23d inst. will be quietly blocked by other business and that nothing much will be heard of the bill. Meantime the government has instructed the Board of Trade to prepare another report on the influx of destitute foreigners. showing their habits, and tracing what becomes of them. Mr. Giffen, who pre-pared the late report, says that no appreciable increase has occurred in any populous center where the foreign Jewish stream is wont to be absorbed. Whatever becomes of the expelled Russian Jews, there are few of them here, or in Hull, or Manchester, or Liverpool-localities where their presence would be best known if any current of immigra-

The report of the leprosy commission, which has been inquiring since November last into the conditions under which this disease spreads and breeds in India, is approaching completion. The commission is now sitting at Simla, preparing their re-port, which will present the most exhaustive, scientific study of the subject ever given to the world. The commission, which is compose o medical experts, has visited leper hospitals and studied the condition of lepers in prison, in streets and in some isolated leper communities. Every part of India where leprosy prevails has been locally far conditions of environment assist in propagating the disease. Some thousands of cases have been examined, microscopic researches made into the distribu-tion of the supposed bacillus of leprosy and a series of bacteriological investigations conducted, which are said to have given astonishing results, promising the cure of this hitherto irremedial curse. The report, which specially deals with the question of contagion and heredity, will be sent on to the Indian government and transmitted to the home India Office about

tion really existed.

the end of the month.

FUNDS OF THE HOLY SEE. Pope Leo Distressed Over Recent Losses-

Money Loaned to Roman Princes. ROME, June 20.-Three persons have been named as probable to replace Mgr. Ferrata as nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Ajuti, apostolio delegate to India; Mgr. Spotverini, internuncio to Brazil, and Mgr. Segna, formerly auditor to the nunciature at Madrid under Cardinal Rampolla. It is believed that the last named will have the preference. The Pope has reduced the number of appointments and expenses at the Vatican. At present he is much depressed on account of the losses experienced by the administration of St. Peter's pence. These losses are due to the economic crisis at Rome. The Vatican has lost a large part of its funds in the Banco di Roma and other Italian financial societies. Moreover, sums have been several Roman Princes, the Borghesi, Gabrieli and Boneompagni, and as these have themselves suffered great losses, the Holy See is unable at present to realize on these investments. The Vatican has divided its capital into two parts, one of which has been invested in foreign banks as the one million pounds sterling left by Pio IX was placed in English banks. While this does not bring in very much interest, the interest is sure. The other part has been invested with a view to obtain a much higher interest, on certain Roman speculations. These investments at first brought in very large sums but the recent crisis has depreciated their value. It is estimated that these investments amount to 12,000,000 lire (about \$2,400,000), of which 1,000,000 will undoubtedly be lost. The statement that these losses are due to bourse apeculations is unfounded, but the administrators of the Vatican funds have certainly displayed a want of practical business capacity. Warm commendation is bestowed by those who are aware of the facts upon the Pope for his kindheartedness in desiring to give assistance to persons who had been most faithful to the Holy See, and who, through the force of circumstances, found themselves in serious financial embarrassment. The Pope has been deeply affected at these misfortunes especially on account of the bad moral effect produced here and in other Catholic countries.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Gautemala's President Said to Have Sold Three Millions of Fraudulent Bonds. BAR HARBOR, Me., June 20.—Mr. Blaine's physician says he has had no relapse, but is steadily improving and is in better bealth than since his illness in New York.

Three Millions of Fraudulent Bonds.

CITY OF GAUTEMALA, June 20.—A great at 20d on the dollar.

The German Jewish emigrating committee declines to undertake to send Jewish

issued for the redemption of the treasury notes, instead of \$3,000,000 called for by the decree issued by President Barrillas to effect the change. It is further stated that Barrillas has sold \$3,000,000 worth of these bonds at 40 per cent, of their face value and pocketed the money and has placed the remainder of the bonds in the treasury to redeem the notes. This piece of work has caused great indignation and Barrillas has become more unpopular than ever.
Barrillas has just sent commissioners to

France to engage French army officers to take commissions in the Gautemalan army. There are now four candidates in the field for the presidency: General Mendizabal, ex-Secretary of War; Francisco Anguano, ex-Secretary of Foreign Relations; Francisco Lainflesta, who was minister to Washington, and Manuel Montufar, who was also at one time minister in the same

A correspondent who interviewed Barillas and other prominent politicians says there is no truth in the annexation story.

How the Kaiser Will Be Entertained. LONDON, June 20.-The following official information has just been given out con cerning the programme laid out for the Kaiser and Kaiserin during their stay in London. Instead of a miscellaneous programme, it has been decided to perform Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata, the "Golden Legend," on the occasion of the visit of Emperor William and the Empress to the Albert Hall, on Thursday evening, July 9, Madame Albani, Mme. Belle Cole, Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Henschel being engaged as the principal soloists. On Friday the Kaiser will attend the reception and dejenner at Guild Hall, and a state ba' at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday, among other things, his Majesty will be present at a royal garden party to be given in his honor, the visit to the Crystal Palace being left over till either the Monday or Tuesday in the following week. On one of these days the Emperor will attend a ball at the Foreign Office, and on Wednesday be leaves London for Portsmouth.

Prevented His Daughter's Marriage. LONDON, June 20 .- A singular scene oc curred to interrupt a wedding ceremony, to-day, in a church in the London suburb of Blackpool. The couple who were to be married had taken their places before the altar, and the clergyman was about to pronounce the words that should make the twain one, when the father of the intended bride suddenly rushed into the church and shouted out a vigorous objection to the continuance of the proceedings. He based his objections on the ground that his daughter was not of age, being still under eighteen years, and that he had refused his permission to the marriage. There was a stormy and tearful scene, and the father and his would-be son-in-law nearly came to blows. The scandalized clergyman finally got the party out of the sacred edifice, very glad to be rid of them, even at the loss of his prospective fee. The lover did not leave, however, without vowing vengeance upon the stern parent who had dashed his matrimonial hope.

Salisbury on Commercial Treaties. LONDON, June 20 .- Lord Salisbury, replying to the United Empire Trade League, said that the treaties negotiated between 1862 and 1865 by the government of Lord Palmerston, which prevented the colonies from giving a preference to British trade, were unlucky and most unfortunate, and no government would be likely to repeat the error. Nevertheless, it was impossible to denounce treaties by piecemeal. The same treaties contained provisions of the ntmost importance to England, especially now when protection was running very high in every country except England. The government would seize the earliest opportunity to deliver the country from those unfortunate engagements, but not at the price of losing the valuable provisions of which he had spoken.

Miss Gladys Evelyn's Application Denied. LONDON. June 20.-The Court of Appeals to-day refused to grant the application of Miss Gladys Evelyn for a new trial of her suit against Mr. William Henry Hurlburt. The appeal was dismissed with costs. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, one of the justices of the Court of Appeals, in concurring with this decision, said: "No decent woman could believe that a man would marry her who would write such letters as those received by the plaintiff.' Miss Evelyn at this point sprang to her feet and shouted: "I will bring Hurlburt to justice yet, and will prove him a per-

Not Lost His Popularity. LONDON, June 20. - The Prince and Princess of Wales and several of their family are staying at the fashionable wateringplace of Eastbourne. So far from any untoward incident marring their visit, the place is kept en fete in their honor, and every body in the crowd of prominent idlers and health-seekers contributes to the general stock of enthusiasm which is made manifest whenever the Prince or any member of his family makes an appearance in public. Signs are already apparent that the wave of criticism which threatened for a time to overwhelm the Prince is receding as rapidly as it arose, and that his Royal Highness's popularity will soon be as great

"Ye Maske of Flowers."

LONDON, June 20 .- Elaborate preparations are being made for the forthcoming repetition of "Ye Maske of Flowers." which was so successfully revived in the hall of Gray's Inn, four years ago, in honor of the Queen's jubilee. The spectacle is to take place this time in the Inner Temple Hallon Wednesday next, unfortunately, the selection day of the Handel festival. The stage direction of the "Maske" has again been undertaken by Mr. Arthur A. Brelett, and the musical arrangements are once more in the hands of Mr. A.W. Prendergast. The music is, nearly as possible, the same that was performed when the "Maske" was first given before King James I, at Whitehall.

Revolt Among Balmaceda's Troops, IQUIQUE, June 20.-It has been learned that a revolt has taken place among President Balmaceda's troops at Coquimbo and that the insurgents killed four of their officers. Eight hundred men are said to be

marching to Caldera to join the ranks of the congressional army. It has also been learned that the insurgent war-ship Esmeralda destroyed the wharf and railroad at Lobos island, thereby preventing shipments of guano by President Balmaceda. The Esmeralda is expected to arrive at lquique on Monday.

Dr. Adler's Coming Installation. LONDON, June 20.-The installation of Dr. Herman Adler as chief rabbi, which will take place at the great synagogue, Aldgate, London, on Tuesday next, will be remarkable for its ceremonial and interest. Lord Rothschild will perform the ceremony and the congregation will include minis-ters and presidents of the London and provincial congregations and representatives of the leading Jewish charitable and educational institutions. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have accepted the invita-tion from Dr. Adler to be present.

LONDON, June 20.-The Laucashire and Cheshire miners' federation have been holding their annual celebration at Southport. The parade to-day was a grand affair. Fully eighty thousand people were in the procession, with fifty bands of music and hundreds of banners. The demonstration was witnessed by 120,000 persons. The Mayor, several labor candidates for Parlia-

ment and Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal candi-

date for Parliament for the Forest of Dean,

Parade of 80,000 Miners.

were among the speakers. Turks Massacred by Arabs. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20 .- It is reported that Hakki Pasha, the Turkish governor of the province of Yemen, with all his staff, has been massacred by the insurgent Arabs. The Porte is sending reinforce-

ments to Yemen. Cable Notes.

The Brazilian government has issued a Over ten thousand boxes (P. P. C.) Persian Pile decree directing that, for the collection of

exiles to Palestine instead of America, on the ground that to undertake to palliate

will not solve the Jewish problem. A grand requiem mass was celebrated in the city of Mexico on Friday for ex-Emperor Maximilian and the two generals, Mexico and Miramon, who were shot with him, it being the 24th anniversary of their

On Tuesday the President of the Argentine Republic sent a message to Congress in which he vetoed the bill granting six months' delay upon bills payable in gold or silver. The Chamber of Deputies, im-mediately upon the receipt of the message, discussed the President's action and the proposed measure, and passed the bill over his veto by two-thirds majority.

The Court of Inquiry, which has been investigating the Manipur massacre, has found the Regent to have been guilty of warring upon the forces of the Empress of India. But, on the other hand, the court finds that the Regent was not guilty of the murder of Chief Commissioner James Quinton, British resident; F. St. C. Grimwood, and the other British officials who were killed during the massacre. The Regent has been sentenced to death.

NEARING THE END.

Mr. McDonald's Condition Reaches a Point Where the Symptoms Are Most Unfavorable.

Ex-Senator McDonald's condition growing worse. Yesterday was his worst day, and he failed very rapidly. Unless a change for the better occurs to-day, the end is not far off. As heretofore, there were many callers at the door to inquire as to his condition, but no one was allowed to see him. At half past 1 o'clock this morning the

ex-Senator was resting easily and perconscious and peaceful in mind. He had slept at intervals, during the forepart of the night the vomiting which had occurred during the day having ceased. He told the family gathered about him to retire for rest, as he thought he would be with them in the morning. It was evident, however, that he W: still declining in strength.

HOW THE PRINCE OF WALES DRESSES A Wide Range of Variety from His Attire in

Paris to that in the Highlands. The Prince of Wales is colonel of goodness only knows how many regiments, commander of countless vessels, and holds commissions in crack corps of a dozen other countries besides his own; it being court etiquette that princes shall wear in each other's society uniforms pertaining to each other's respective dominions, while in compliment to the officers of any ship or regi ment he may happen to visit. the Prince of Wales must wear their full uniform for dress occasions and their mess or fatigue uniform for dining and chatting with them. Albert Edward is a splendin lightningchange artist in his way, and can get in

and out of any amount of paraphernalia in the course of a day and evening. He is an imposing figure in uniform, but makes rather a weighty soldier, being no longer in the heyday of youth and little given to martial ambition like his warlike nephew. To be seen at his best H. R. H. must be found in evening dress and in the character of the charming man of society, which is most naturally his. Were he no what he is, he would be the counterpart of his American friend, Chauncey M. Depew being the cleverest after-dinner speaker in England, and furthermore, able to say clever things in exquisite French and German. His character may be readily sum med up in the remark he once made to a gentleman who asked him if he did not feel a repugnance at visiting M. and Mme. Carnot in company with the princess when in Paris. "Why?" he replied. "I don't like his government, but he is the head of the nation, and my friends will scarcely worry

for fear of my becoming a Republican." This easy-going willingness to accept any situation not absolutely compromising, with becoming gravity, nowhere betrays itself so much as his dress, which, while always suited to his convenience and comfort, is always thoroughly in harmony with his surroundings. In Scotland, where, by the way, he has not been much of late, he and his sons always compromise with the national dress by making their tramps and bunting or fishing excursions clad in the garb of the canny Scots who accompany them. At Sandringham, when out of doors, the Prince usually wears rough tweeds and corduroy, with close-fitting pig-skin leg-gins, as he is likely to mount at any moment and canter away to inspect a distant part of his estate. In London he is seldom seen in public in other than a perfect-fitting frock coat over very fine French cassimere trousers and with a white flower in his buttonhole. When in Paris he usually affects a three-button cutaway and trousers of a dark material, as light or gaudy patterns at once stamp the Englishman at the French capital, reserving those gorgeous eccentricities into which he occasionally

plunges for Homburg or Cannes. I am in a position to state that all talk or conjecture of Prince Albert Victor's in any way supplanting his father as a fashion plate for the jeunesse doree is utterly idle. People who are fond of remarking the distant beir to the throne as a rising young man forget that he is no longer a boy, but hard on the road to thirty, and that, furthermore, he is considered in England to be about as useless and unimportant as he can well be. He is neither a popular society man, a talker, a speech-maker, nor a student. His physique is lamentably ungainly and awkward. He seldom appears in public, except in company with his father, who alludes to him as "my son," as if he were ten years old. He is always rumored to be on the point of marrying, but is as far off to-day as ever. If England is ever to have another fashion leader she must look to Prince George, who seems to have much more important business to attend to.

CORRECT SPELLING.

The Accomplishment Depends on the Condition of the Liver.

A man who prides himself on spelling correctly as a usual thing confessed the other day that at times he "went all to pieces" on spelling. "I haven't just decided how to account for it," he explained. "I think, however, that it must be my liver. I fancy that I spell by memory and what I call harmony. I have an excellent memory and can recall how the word ought to look when it is written out. Then when I see a word misspelled

it jars on me. That's what I call spelling "When a written word shocks my nerves know that it is misspelled, but when my liver is out of order everything shocks them, so that only my memory can serve me. I frequently find, though, that under these circumstances my memory is treacherous. I recall a case which puzzled me the other day. I was writing champagne and

spelled it 'champaign.' "Once the letters were in ink, I saw that it was wrong. I scratched out the word and rewrote it, spelling it 'champague.' That did not look just right and for a second I was tempted to scratch off the final 'e.' My memory served me at this point, for I recalled having seen the word printed in a newspaper that morning, and it stood before me in flaming letters. The point which I wish to make is that this word never before gave meany trouble. Don't you think. therefore, that it's the liver!"

Jewelry Much in Fashion.

Women are wearing jewels to-day with a lavishness unparalleled in history. In fulldress toilet every finger is often weighted with rings, and not only are the wrists en-circled by gold and gems but broad bands appear on the upper arm, studied with superb and glittering stones. Jeweled nets are made for the head, together with gorgeous pins, and now several belles have ordered flexible gold ribbons twenty-four inches in length, thickly set with diamonds, that are arranged to be wound in and out of the hair, and end a little to the left above the nuque in a blazing bow-knot of brilliants.

A Shortage of \$100,000. MARSHALL, Mich., June 20.-The shortage n the National Bank account has been as-

certained to be in the neighborhood or \$100,000. The directors have voted to ask that a receiver be appointed. Wonderful Results.

It is the best pile, catarrh and skin cure ever put on the market. We send a large 25-cent box by mail, if your druggist does not have it. Address Persian Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Girls of Winnipeg. Blackwood's Magazine.

BUIN AND IDEATH FOLLOWS IT

Kansas Swept by a Furious Storm Making One Vast Screne of Destruction.

Effect of a Cloud-Burst that Carried Away Houses and Bridges, Sacrificed Lives and Damaged Crops \$,700,000 Worth.

KANSAS CITY, June 20. -- The southeastern corner of Kansas was visited by terrific storms last night, carrsing some loss of life, much damage to pro perty and enormous damage to growing crops. At Fort Scott it took the form of a c loud-burst, at Askansas City a cyclone and at Emporia a tornado. Its effects were the same, however, wherever its fury was felt. Towns were flooded, houses blown over, barns demolished, fences swept away and crops drowned and laid low.

At Fort Scott water poured down for one hour and fifteen minutes, the storm having the appearance of a cloud-burst. The dams of Mead & Hartran and of Lamb in Buck run, which flows through the center of the city, were washed away, and the creek was swelled to vast proportions, flooding the bottoms four or five feet deep and end an-gering the lives of the many familes w ho reside there. The occupants of the hous es escaped as best they could. Some climbe d trees, while others were rescued by relie parties in boats.

One of the relief boats was manned by

John Connalin, jr., Joe Ausman and B. W. Bowman, members of the fire company,

who bravely went out into the surging tor-

rent to save lives. Their boat proved leaky and had to be abandoned, two of the occupants saving their lives by clinging to trees. Connalin caught hold of a branch, which gave way and he was lost in the darkness and has not been seen since. There is no doubt that he was drowned. He was a fine young athlete of nineteen years, and was the only son of John Connalin, one of Fort Scott's oldest and most estimable citizens. No other lives were lost, but the damage to property was great. Farmers from the surrounding country report great loss to the standing crops, aggregating perhaps not less than \$150.000. Several small bridges on the Fort Scott & Wichita railroad were washed out. The damage done the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis has been repaired. At Arkansas City, southwest from Fort Scott, the storm developed into a cyclone. Little damage was done in the city itself, only a few barns and out-houses on the southern edge of the town being demolished Fifteen miles from the city, however, the cyclone destroyed the homes of John Bowman, M. Bennett, Samuel Brown, K. Kersey, and William Brown. All the inmates escaped without serious injury, except Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, mother of John Bowman, she being fatally injured. A daughter of Mr. Bennett was in the cellar, and was buried underneath the falling debris, but escaped unhurt. A large number of granaries were also wrecked.

The damage to crops in a radius of twenty miles from Arkansas City is estimated at about \$75,000. Much of the wheat was in the shock, and, although drenched with rain, a great part of it can be saved. The

principal damage was to growing crops. At Emporia the storm was a tornado, accompanied by an extraordinary rain-fall. Thirteen and a half inches of water fell in a little less than two hours. Nearly every cellar in the city was flooded and lower floors of many houses were covered with water, as the rain poured down faster than it could be drained oft.

The wind blew a hurricane, but did no particular damage in the city beyond breaking down shade trees and shrubs. In the country the crops were leveled to the ground and along the creeks, which overflowed their banks, grain was washed out and ruined. The damage is estimated at

At Chanute, Kan., the worst wind and rain-storm ever known struck the town and lasted about forty minutes. Several buildings were badly damaged. About two thousand acres of wheat near Neosho river, east of the city, were ruined, entailing a loss of about \$20,000.

At Osceola, Mo., there was a terrible storm of wind and rain. About three inches of water fell, flooding cellars in the city and doing much damage to crops. The storm could not have come at a worse time for the crops. Wheat was just ready for the reaper, and at some places had al-ready been cut and stacked. Much of the crop where the storm raged is a total loss, and the rest has been badly damaged. Corn has just got a fair start and was in no condition to withstand a heavy storm. Much of it was washed away and much will have to be replanted. Comparatively few reports have been received from the country districts where the storms occurred, and a full estimate of the damage to crops cannot be made. From the facts at hand, however, it is estimated that the total loss will not fall far short of a full half million of dollars.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Reports from

Three Bridges Carried Away.

many points throughout the State indicate that much damage has been caused by a violent storm that raged to-day. A dispatch from Canton says: Storms have done thousands of dollars worth of damage in this city and the surrounding country. The entire southern portion of Canton was submerged. A report from Massillon says: A violent and destructive electrical storm passed over this city and vicinity last night. Hundreds of acres of oats, wheat and hay were ruined. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road was submerged between Orrville and Creston, stopping all trains. Telegraphic communication on this road has been cut of west of Creston since 6 o'clock yesterday. Along the Fort Wayne road here three iron bridges across Sipp's creek were carried away. The damage will be high in the thousands.

Fatal Path of the Storm.

Louisville, Ky., June 20.-A number of severe local storms have occurred in several sections in Kentucky to-day. Heavy rains flooded lowlands in the vicinity of Paducah, and some damage was done to crops. At Boaz, in the next county to Paducah, several small houses were blown away. At Bevier, near Greenville, seven houses were thrown down and four persons injured, one, a widow named Miller, perhaps fatally. Near Lewisport, Oscar Madden's barn was blown down and David Ray was crushed to death. At Lewisport the Methodist Church was entirely demolished. At Campbellsburg several houses were wrecked. A dispatch from Owensborn says: A storm

of wind and rain, the heaviest since the tornado of March, 1890, visited this city this morning. Great damage was done harvested wheat.

Further Damage in Illinois. Effingham, Ill., June 20.-A tornado accompanied by a deluge of rain passed ten miles southwest of here this aftern con. John Brennan was fatally hurt by flying timbers, houses and barns were dem olished. growing crops destroyed, and or chards leveled to the ground. Details, which are meager, report the destruction of the houses and barns on the farms owned by John Brennan, John Wiefenbach and John Good. The implements on these farms were can ght up by the wind and carried one hund.ted yards. More complete particulars will probably tell of a greater destruction to life and property.

John D. Rockefeller's Wealth. New York Press.

Judge Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, which is the home of John D. Rockefeller. has been in a position to know pretty accurately the wealth of the president of the great Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Rockefeller is ill at his home, at the present time, and there is much speculation about his wealth. Judge Burke told me two years ago that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Rockefeller was then the richest man in the United States, and probably in the world. In making this estimate the Judge did not speak of aggregated family wealth, like the Rothschilds and Vanderbilts, but of individual wealth. He figured Mr. Rocketeller's fortune then as \$150,000,000 or over.

During the short time we were in Winnipeg we were struck with the beauty of the

Canadian young ladies in this little city of the prairies. The "Resalie, the prairie flower," of our youth must surely have come from somewhere about the central part of the Northern American continent. Where as in New York it took us eight days to find five handsome women, in our four hours at Winnipeg we saw many pretty, well dressed girls, and four perfect beauties. Such bright flashing eyes, such winsome vivacity of expression. It would not be fair to the others to say to much about the exact place to find one or two of them; but if I tad a younger brother in search of beautiful young Canadian wife, I should gently suggest to him that the Hudson Bay Company's store in Winnipeg contained something else well worth looking at besides furs.

GIFT FROM THE CZAR.

Valuable Collection of Rare Minerals Sent to Stanford University by the Russian Ruler. San Francisco Chronicle.

California is to have a collection of minerals that will outrival the cabinets of every museum in the country. The collection is on its way from Russia and Siberia to this city. It is a gift from the Czar of Russia to the Stanford University, culled from the rarities in the great museums of St. Petersburg.

The history of this imperial donation is as follows: Senator and Mrs. Stanford visited Russia last year, where they were welcomed as promoters of advanced education. The art galleries of St. Peters-burg and Moscow were thrown open to them. In Moscow the California visitors were initiated into the secrets of the Russian jewelers, who are unexcelled in the art of hammering gold and silver into marvelous union and etching in strange relief the most varigated landscapes. Specimens of this beautiful and costly work were purchased by the Stanfords at a very large outlay of money. The Russian peasant women perform wonders in needle-work, and they contribute to the collection made by the Stanfords some beautiful specimens of hand-made laces, which are described as meantiful combinations of Spanish drawn

work and embroidery. The lavish expenditures of the millionair 9 tourists on the art and handiwork of the Russian people attracted attention, and when the Stanfords reached St. Petersburg and wished to visit the National Museum, one of the greatest repositories of antiquit.'es and possessing one of the finest collect ions of minerals in the world, they found t hat special instructions had been given b, v the government to afford them extraordin ary facilities for inspecting the

magnific ent collection. One of the most remarkable features of the St. Pe tersburg museum is the extremely valuable mineral specimens, some of the specimens from the mines in Siberia especially being of extraordinary rarity and value. The Siberian mines have an individuality, so to speak, of their own, and the treasu re of the Siberian collection cannot be dup licated. Senator and Mrs. Stanford saw t hat it would be an almost inestimable advantage to Palo Alto University if it could secure some portion of the specimens which now can be seen only in the St. Petersburg museum.

Through our minister to Russia they intimated their desire to the Czar, and he returned a favorable answer, but until recently they did not know how great was the favor the Czar intended to confer. A short time ago a letter reached the university from St. Petersburg announcing that the Czar had ordered that a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals should be taken from the St. Petersburg Museum and forwarded to Palo Alto. More recently Mrs. Stanford received a letter giving a brief description of eight hundred specimens which have been shipped, and which are now on their way to California. And what does the great collection include? In the first place, there are several

specimens of malachite, dearer than gold, rarer than platinum. These specimens alone are worth thousands of dollars. They are green and blue, and represent every grade and quality of the malachite. The gold and silver specimens are also unique. The California miner will study them with absorbing interest. The iron specimens will be as interesting and nearly as valuable as any of the others. The progress by which Russian iron is made superior to any in the world is a state secret imparted only to those who are employed by the government in its manufacture. The specimens in the Stanford collection are in the form of sheet-iron, and differ from ordinary iron in the richness of their dark color, superior hardness and peculiarly bright enamel. Then there are rubies, flashing diamonds, sparkling sapphires, all large of their kind and wonderfully valuable. They, too, come from Si-

Within a few days this valuable collection will reach this city from New York. As it is intended for a scientific exhibition, and not for commercial purposes, it will pass through the custom-house free of duty. The entire collection is easily valed at from \$35,000 to \$45,000, a princely gift,

Not to be outdone in liberality, Mrs. Stanford is now engaged in gathering together a collection of California precious stones and minerals, which will be as compiete as it can be made and very valuable, and which she will present to the St. Petersburg National Museum.

Graceful Men.

Mr. Nisbet fell in love with Ceylon, but seems to have got mixed as to details: pleasant place to idle is this "pearl-drop of India, and altogether novel to the English eye, with its temples and palm groves, its cinuamon gardens, and ever-changing grouping of gentle-faced natives. I thought between male and female until I landed at Colombo; but now my ideas on the subject are vague and doubtful, for, like the lady who came here and took a maid, trusting to external appearance, I was forever making mistakes and vowing that the men were women; the only difference being that the men are more graceful and beautiful, having the least work to do and dressing finer. while the women work in the fields and look coarser.

A Selfish Husband.

New York Press. "He is good to his wife, they say." "Yes, he was always selfish. "Where does the selfishness come in there?" "Why, don't you see! He is good to his wife so that she shall be good to him."

What is lacking is truth and confidence.

If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a \$500 guarantee.

They say-" If we can't cure you (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you \$500 for your trouble in making the trial."

"An advertising fake," you

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute.

Wise men don't put money back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granules those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce-scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure-active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constinuation. One a dose.